



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
[www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/728,361	12/04/2003	Giuseppe Esposito Corcione	02NP24153416	6377
27975	7590	05/03/2006	EXAMINER	
ALLEN, DYER, DOPPELT, MILBRATH & GILCHRIST P.A. 1401 CITRUS CENTER 255 SOUTH ORANGE AVENUE P.O. BOX 3791 ORLANDO, FL 32802-3791				SWENSON, BRIAN L
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
		3618		

DATE MAILED: 05/03/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/728,361	ESPOSITO CORCIONE ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Brian Swenson	3618

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 February 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 6-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 6-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                     | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ . | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
|  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .                                  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 6-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,600,191 issued to Yang in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,158,543 issued to Matsuto et al., and in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,196,347 issued to Chao et al.

Yang teaches in Figures 1-5 and respective portions of the specification of: a hub mounted drive unit including an electric motor (Figure 1); a drive wheel (not shown, inherently mounted to wheel frame 1; Figure 1) associated with the electric motor having a hub (taken to be the area within element 11); an axle (5) extending into the hub of the drive wheel (Figure 1); a battery is inherently provided for providing power to motor via power supply cable (41); a magnetic element (2 and 22; taken to be ferrous material) that forms a stator; a rotor (3) mounted adjacent the stator (see Figures 1 and 2).

Yang only shows the details for the hub mounted motor and does not show a vehicle body and does not teach an engine in combination with the motor.

Matsuto et al. teach in Figures 1-8 and respective portions of the specification of a well-known motorcycle body and teach that it is known to provide both an engine in combination with a motor (see at least "Technical Field" Col. 1). Motorcycles powered

by a single internal combustion engine are notoriously well-known in the vehicle art. Matsuto et al. shows a storage compartment for placement of a battery pack (2).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the front wheel hub-mounted motor, as taught by Yang, on a conventional motorcycle body structure, such as taught by Matsuto et al. One would be motivated to provide a motorcycle with a front wheel powered by a hub motor and the rear-wheel powered by an internal combustion engine to provide the advantage of allowing the front wheel to provide propulsive drive force when the rear wheel slips. Providing a drive unit in the front and rear would also provide balance weight distribution.

Yang as modified by Matsuto et al. disclose the claimed invention except for showing an electronic torque management unit for controlling operation of the two power trains separate of each other.

Chao et al. teach in Figures 1-11 and respective portions of the specification of: an electronic torque management unit in Figure 11. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the torque management unit, as taught by Chao et al., in the invention taught by Yang as modified by Matsuto et al. to provide the advantage of optimizing power delivery. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention that the method of powering the hybrid vehicle comprising the engine and motor would be inherent from the structure in the invention taught by Yang and modified by Matsu et al. and Chao et al.

2. In regards to claims 7-8, 14-15 and 20-21 Chao et al. teach in Figure 11 and respective portions of the specification (Cols. 7-8) of electronic torque management unit able to control the motor separately, the second propulsive force separately (the engine in the invention as modified) or by a combination of the two propulsive forces.
3. In regards to claims 10-12, 16-18 and 23-25 Yang shows the rotor (3) consists of a phase windings (4) and the stator consists of the permanent magnet (22). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have the rotor consists of permanent magnets and the stator to consist of phase windings, since such a modification would be a reversal of the working parts of motor and would be within the level of routine skill in the art. In regards to claims 11 and 17, see Figure 5 where the modified rotor with a permanent magnet would be alternating around the circumference of a drum. In regards to claims 12 and 18, Yang shows a battery charger circuit (41) connected with the stator and rotor.

***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 16 February 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In regards to applicant's arguments, beginning page 9, that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one

of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Yang teaches that it is known in the art to provide a hub mounted motor drive, and Matsuto et al. teach that it is known to provide a motor in combination with an internal combustion engine on a vehicle. As disclosed above, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the front wheel hub-mounted motor, as taught by Yang, on a conventional motorcycle body structure, such as taught by Matsuto et al. One would be motivated to provide a motorcycle with a front wheel powered by a hub motor and the rear-wheel powered by an internal combustion engine to provide the advantage of allowing the front wheel to provide propulsive drive force when the rear wheel slips. Providing a drive unit in the front and rear would also provide the advantage balance weight distribution. Chao et al. provide a teaching for providing a power circuit for managing torque from two disparate power sources.

In response to applicant's argument, beginning page 10, that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian Swenson whose telephone number is (571) 272-6699. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9-5.

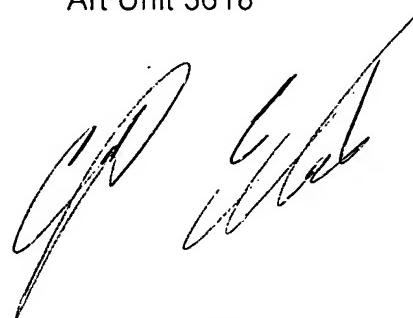
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christopher Ellis can be reached on (571) 272-6914. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Brian Swenson  
Examiner  
Art Unit 3618

*BS* bls

bls



CHRISTOPHER P. ELLIS  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3600